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The English Attacked by Arabi.

The vigorous assault made yesterday by the Egyptian commander on the British lines at Kassasin brought on the first serious engagement of the war. According to the latest telegrams the attacking force was finally, after some hours' hard fighting, compeiled to retire behind its intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir. The Egyptians are reported to have left some guns upon the field, and to have suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded. It is acknowledged that the loss on the part of the British was also considerable, and there is no doubt that the assumption of the aggressive by the enemy indicates a degree of strength and spirit scarcely looked for by those whose opinions of ARABI's soldiers are based on the behavior of Egyptian troops in recent

If the newspaper correspondents may be trusted-and it is well to remember, first, that every telegram is officially inspected, and, secondly, that during Gen. Wolseley's campaigns in the Red River country and in Ashantee the London Times was kept as fully and quite as promptly informed as the Foreign Office-the British commander had not intended to engage the enemy before Monday at the earliest. That he did not expect an attack yesterday is plain enough from the fact that he was not at the front. He seems to have taken for granted that the Egyptians would not venture to face English soldiers in the field, but would confine themselves to making such defence as they could behind earthworks. Nor does it appear that in this Instance the Egyptian infantry came within rifle shot of their opponents, though regarding this and other interesting details the account of the engagement is silent. It would seem that the battle, such as it was, should be described as an artillery duel, which, however, was kept up with energy for some hours, and the pursuit of the retiring force does not seem to have been particularly efficient.

The assertion that the Egyptian guns were brought near enough to shell the British camp and retained their position until reënforcements were brought up from Mahsameh is hard to reconcile with the assurances telegraphed several days ago that by Saturday the British would have at least 15,000 men at Kassasin. If so large a force, or anything approaching it in magnitude, had really reached the front, why, it may be asked, was the coveted opportunity of engaging the Egyptians in the open field not turned promptly to account? Again, a review of the last week's telegrams will demonstrate that all the cavalry brought by Gen. Wolse-LEY from Alexandria in the original expedition was at the front, together with the greater part of the cavalry belonging to the Indian contingent. Such a considerable body of horse should have been competent, it might be thought, to force a general engagement on an enemy who had advanced so far beyond his defences. egrams, "had the Highland Brigade come up and supported "the Bengal Lancers, "we could ere now have captured Tel-el-Kebir." This is tantamount to an admission that when ARABI Pasha drew out his forces in the field, instead of keeping them sheltered behind earthworks, he gave the English a precious opportunity, which for some reason they failed to profit Either they did not have the force at Kassasin which by officially sanctioned telegrams they were said to have, or that force, however considerable, did not feel anxious to grapple with the enemy. To compel ARABI Pasha to withdraw into his camp can hardly be regarded as a triumph, inasmuch as a main object of the British strategy should obviously be to draw him out of his intrenchments, and keep him out whenever he is rash enough to leave them.

The truth is that ABABI has been discovered to have a much larger army than he has been credited with, while on the other hand the British commander, for some unexplained reason-probably a defective commissariat has been unable to wield his own force with the celerity and efficiency which he expected. As to the number of troops at the disposal of the Egyptian commander, they are computed by a correspondent of the London Daily News at upward of 44,000 infantry and 18,000 cavniry, besides some 30,000 Bedouins. This estimate agrees pretty closely with that lately furnished by Gen. LORING, was for some ten years in the Knedive's service, and who from his knowledge of Egyptian military affairs thinks that ARABI Pasha ought to have at Tel-el-Kebir between 49,000 and 50,000 men. well armed with the Remington rifle and Krupp gan, besides leaving at Alexundria a force sufficient to defend his lines. If these calculations are well founded we can well understand why Gen. Wolseley should think it advisable to have at hand a larger number of troops than he deemed adequate at the time when he took possession of

That he has advanced more slowly than he at first contemplated could easily be demonstrated by a comparison of the telegrams forwarded from Ismailia when that place was occupied with those which have reached us during the last week, it being evident that one report is as trustworthy as another since all alike are subjected to military censor-hip. The delay, no doubt, may be explained without assuming that Gen. Wolshley has conceived a more respectful opinion of his opponent. It is quite possible, as we have said, that his hands have been tied by gross shortcomings on the part of the commissariat, which has always been a weak point in the English army, and whose faults during the Crimean war gave rise to so much scan fal and to such grievous calamities. Notwithstanding the care with which all telegrams are sifted by the military authorities, some Indications have reached us that the old blunders are being perpetrated, and that the British soldier has been in more danger of starvation than of defeat. Such, for

two days' rations in their knapsacks. When we reflect that the British control both a railway and a canal, and that for every mile of their advance from Ismailia to Tel-el-Kebir supply trains might accompany them, the necessity of making the soldiers independent of the commissariat for at least two days is certainly significant.

One thing at least seems manifest from Saturday's engagement, and that is that ARABI is not half so much afraid of fighting as has been generally supposed, and that if Sir GARNET WOLSE-LEY does not soon execute his projected movement, he may find himself the besigned instead of the besieging party. Such seems, indeed, to have been the netual situation of his advanced post on Saturday, until, as the telegrams explain, reënforcements arrived from Mahsameh.

A Bugle Blast from St. Lawrence.

The speech of the Hon. WILLIAM A. DART of St. Lawrence, printed elsewhere, is worthy of more than ordinary attention. In terse words he depicts the effects of extravagant Congressional appropriations upon farmers and producers. He shows that under Republican Administrations the taxes have grown until they have reached eight dollars a head annually for every man, woman, and child in the United States. This yearly tax would purchase all the real estate in the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Monroe, Madison, Livingston, Lewis, Jefferson, and Chenango. Mr. DART shows that one hundred and fifty millions of these yearly taxes are squandered in corrupt appropriations, and are indirectly used by Congressmen to secure their return to the Capitol.

His analysis of the River and Harbor steal is clear and incontrovertible. The steal does not even benefit the Congressional districts allowed to share in it. Take the St. Lawrence district. Its Congressman, Abraham X. PARKER, secured \$13,000 for the district by voting to override the President's veto. To get this \$13,000 he voted away nineteen millions of the people's money. To get this \$19,000,000, the war rate of taxes was maintained. The result is that the farmers of St. Lawrence pay in duties on sugar alone more than the \$13,000 secured for their ostensible benefit by the vote of their Congressman.

Furthermore, Mr. Dart shows clearly the unconstitutionality of the steal. There are appropriations for many unnavigable rivers. Such rivers belong to the States where they are located, and not to the Federal Government. The State interested alone should be taxed for their improvement. It owns them as absolutely as it owns its turnpikes. The Federai Government might with the same propriety appropriate money for turnpikes as to appropriate it for clearing out creeks and pools of a State where none but the citizen of the State benefited is either interested or has any right to go.

It is a great speech. Its truths ought to sink deep in the minds of every voter. No man who reads it thoughtfully can ever vote for a River and Harbor statesman.

Introductions and Acquaintances.

Questions between husbands and wives we are, as a rule, too wise to undertake to settle, or even discuss. In the first place, how can we rely on the facts as they are given to us by one of the parties to the dispute? And, next, all minor differences between married people can be best arranged without the intervention of a third party, however well be may be informed in regard to the circumstances. Sentiment enters into the dispute. and that is not easy to manage by logic even the soundest, and by judgment no matter how correct it may be. The affections create the trouble, and generally they must be relied on to heal it.

However, a friend asks us some questions about which he and his wife seem to have had a difference; and as they expears etiquette to a great extent, we probably can safely and swer them. It is very unfortunate for a man According to one of last night's tel- and his wife to fall into a controversy over social proprieties and to let it rage to such piness with destruction. A very little explanation and advice will, we hope, restore har mony to the household of our friend.

It is evident from the following letter that he has not taken the right ground in the matter, as we shall proceed to show him:

"Is it proper for my wife to what a widow who keeps a boarding house and be introduced to young men who are bearding there, and record for them afterward while walking with me on the street, they being strangers to me? Was it proper for the whole to introduce my wife o her boarders when she only called to see her? Ought

Of course no good wife makes and keeps acquaintances who are disagreeable to her husband. But is it not inevitable that men should sometimes be introduced to her whom he does not know? Shall a husband make it a rule that no man shall be presented to his wife who is not known to him beforehand? Of course it is possible to make such a rule.

There are women who would take pains to govern their conduct by it, but all the same hey would prefer that their hu-bands should have more confidence in them, and not treat them like slaves who could not be trusted out of sight. A short time ago we had reports of a very serious domestic rupture in the case of a St. Louis man and his spouse. He was a husband of the most jealous sort. He would not only have his wife think of him all the time, but he would compel her to do it, as if there was anything desirable in enforced regard. When she came East he wrote out for her a set of rules to which he required her obedience. She was to speak to nobody while she journeyed. She was to be introduced neither to man nor woman in New York, and was to converse only with the family with which she stayed. She was to record her every movement in a diary to be ent to him daily. Her freedom was take: from her entirely; and of course she rebelled. Hers were matrimonial bonds of which she very naturally desired to be rid.

But generally a woman of good disposition accommodates herself to her husband's wishes, even if those be to some extent the outgrowth of jealousy. She will not irritate him unnecessarily. Still, our friend's wife seems to have done nothing to which even a jealous man ought to take objection. If here was anybody at fault it was the widow. She ought not to have introduced her boarders without first getting the permission of her visitor. For of course there was no need of any introduction at all. People can dine ogether and talk together, if they wish, in a carding house, without going through the formality of an introduction. That is some thing which in such cases might well not take place without the consent of the person to whom the presentations were made, espe-

cially in the case of a lady. But perhaps the widow was proud of our friend's wife, and wanted to show her off to her boarders. Sie may also have thought that her boarders were a nice lot of young fellows. She may have wished to get their good graces by introducing them to an attractive woman. Whatever her motive, what could the wife do except treat the fellows the report that when civily? If a woman keeps up her friendthe troops did advance they would carry | ship with a boarding-house keeper, and fre-

quents her establishment, it is natural enough that she should come to know the boarders. The attentions of the young men may gratify her also. -But she would not be over squeamish, however, if she kep, out of the way of such wholesale introductions to

men of whom she can know so little. Besides, she need not count such introductions as establishing any acquaintanceship that she is obliged to keep up. She can recognize the men afterward or not, as she thinks best. But it is absurd to say that she must not bow to acquaintances on the street merely because her husband does not know them. He, however, can reasonably complain of his wife's having friends among men against whom he has good cause for objections. He may even disapprove of her putting berself in the way of encountering a lot of fellows in a boarding house; and he is not absurd in criticising the course of the widow in introducing the men. They were not her friends, but only her customers.

Really the offence in this case, if offence there was, was against the dignity of the wife, not against the rights of the husband. By putting it in that way he may be able to heal the unfortunate difficulty which has induced him to write to THE SUN. Any sharp assertion of his authority may be fatal to his peace; but by treating the matter as one of etiquette merely, harmony may be restored and happiness again established in the household of our friend.

The Indifferent Police.

Mr. SELDEN, the father of the little girl who was recently stolen by a strange woman, has a poor opinion of the zeal of the police of New York and Brooklyn.

When a policeman imagines that his dignity has not been sufficiently regarded by a defenceless person, and especially when he is drunk, he is apt to be very enterprising in the use of his club. He is remarkably sensitive about the respect due him, and seems to take great satisfaction in impressing his importance on the weak by belaboring a poor wretch who falls into his hands and in displaying his physical power to quiet citizens whose movements give him annoyance.

But Mr. SELDEN says that it is not so easy to wake up the police to a lively interest in matters which do not specially concern themselves. That official indifference has been before and often observed. The anxiety of the parties concerned about unravelling a ease is rarely communicated to the police. They are likely to be indifferent, as they were inclined to be about the loss and recovery of Mr. SELDEN'S little girl.

Here is the opinion he formed during his anxious search for the child:

But I desire it to be known to all that had not Mr LYBE come to my assistance with his large, influential quaintance, I should not now be writing to you, as I ily believe the child would have been lost forever, ion help every poor man who has to depend upon the assistance of the police of these great cities to recover his child when lost as they cannot be moved or made interested unless the Mayor and all their superiors are nterested, and keep at them all the time." The loss of this child interested and alarm-

ed every parent in the country. Thousands of people would have been glad to render Mr. Selden any assistance in their power to recover the little girl, for what happened to her might also happen to anybody's child. His calamity appealed to the dearest affections of men and women, and he had sympathy in his suffering from every maternal and paternal heart. People bore his case in mind when they walked through the streets, and they looked out to see if they could not disover the child. The feeling was as instincive as that to rescue a drowning man; and because such sorrow might befall other households, the sympathy was all the more active.

It was to this sympathetic assistance and o this volunteer watchfulness that the recovery of Mr. SELDEN'S little girl was due. The police were not in the way of finding her. and, as the father says, they were disposed to take only a lukewarm interest in the search.

If the indifference of the police displays self even in such a case, how is it in hundreds of other cases, where there is less to stir them, and where influences far less strong are brought to bear on them and their superiors?

regular duties and not so much zeal in the use of their clubs-that seems to be what our police need. They like to break heads more than they do to render themselves accommodating to the people who pay for their support; and therefore they are more unpopular with reputable citizens, more distrusted by them, than ever before, Fillian the prisoners' dock at a police court with a crowd of bloody wretches, eyes blackened and heads bandaged, is not the most important work we require from policemen.

Drunkenness at the Social Science Association.

At the meeting of the Social Science Assodation in Saratoga during the past week a great deal was said about drunkenness. Some of the views were very sensible and others were not.

Prof. FRANCIS WAYLAND thought that laces should be provided where confirmed drunkards could be kept confined until they were cured, even if they were kept there for life. He evidently believes, with the Rev. S. THEN LUS PRIME of the New York Observer. that drunkenness is a crime and not a dis ease; and he would punish the crime with lifelong imprisonment. In the penal code drunkenness would thus be made to rank

with murder in the second degree. Milder methods were advocated by Judge Peabody of this city, who was inclined to favor the moral treatment of drunkards, and aid the progress made in the treatment of the chronic insane since the time when they were kept chained in cells was no greater than that which was needed in the system of dealing with inebriates. This it was, acording to the report before us, which called at Dr. PRIME's protest against regarding irunkenness as a disease. In his opinion, the true preventive of the crime was prohibition; the sale of the liquor which proinces intemperance should be prohibited by

Mr. Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts was sterner still. In one county of the Comnonwealth, Suffolk, he has traced seventy two per cent, of the criminal convictions to the use of liquor. He wants to disfranchise ommon drunkards until they furnish satisfactory evidence of reform.

There was not any room for disagreement as to the manifold evils of intemperance Every intelligent observer is deeply sensible of them. They have been stated over and over again in forms far more impressive than any presented at Saratoga. The question of a cure, however-the discussion of the best means of averting those evils which flow from Intemperance-was most appropriate to the occasion. Yet the resulting suggestions are chiefly remarkable for their crudity and the harshness by which most of them were inspired. The prevalent idea seems to have been that men could be whipped into good conduct.

We think a wiser way to take up the problem of dealing with drunkenness would be to regard it as the abuse or perversion of a taste which, if not natural to mankind, is so very general that no effort wholly to eradi-

cate the appetite can reasonably be expected o succeed. Yet its regulation within due bounds is probably entirely practicable.

It Is To Be Done Again.

The go-as-you-please walking match bas been laughed at and called a bore by some newspapers for several years, and yet here is ROWELL back again in New York to go into training for a fresh contest next month. The Madison Square Garden will be crowded with people to watch the test of endurance, the reports of the match will be the most eagerly read contents of the newspapers, and all over the country thousands of people

will wait anxiously for the result. It is plain, therefore, that the walking match, at least whenever first-rate men take part in it, has not gone out of date. ROWELL and a few of his competitors, pool sellers, trainers, and many sporting characters still make money out of it, and there seems to be about as much public interest in the reports of such a match as there ever was.

It gives men a chance to bet, and there i an undying excitement for them in physical contests. The greatest crowd of paying spectators New York has lately seen was at the Madison Square Garden to see a sparring match, a prize fight with gloves. If the two men had punched each other in a ring with their bare fists, the painful anxiety with which the contest was watched would have been even more widespread. England and America would have been excited.

It seems to make no difference that these walking matches in which ROWELL takes part, are simply a very profitable business or a few fellows. They earn their living at t just as a coal heaver does at his task. They have little of the sporting element about them. The contest is monotonous. very prosaic, and not attractive in its incidents. Yet there is uncertainty as to the result, endurance is tried, and there is always the possibility that better time will be made than ever before. It is not yet settled how many miles a man can get over in six days

There are, accordingly, good opportunities for betting, if men have confidence in the honesty of the contestants. And never be fore was betting so prevalent in this country as now. It is getting to be almost as much of a mania as it is in England. Not only at races and at other contests are men betting. but they are all the time putting up money on stocks, on grain, on iron, and on merchan dise generally, so that the whole commercial world has become infected by the rage.

A walking match like that ROWELL proposes, is intended to gratify the great popular demand for the excitement of a doubtful contest. It is sure to be a profitable week's work for him. One trouble about these matches, however, is that confidence in the honesty of the men is very largely lacking. Will they do the best work they can, or will they only bring the contest to the cenclusion out of which they are most certain to make money? These are questions so hard to answer that we advise everybody to resist his impulse to bet on ROWELL and his competitors next month.

JOHN SHERMAN, of course, turns up as a defender of the River and Harbor steal. In a speech to his constituents in Ohio the other day, he defended his vote for this bill and the appropriations for costly Government build-"I hope the time may come," he said. when in every city of ten or fifteen thousand population, including Mansfield, there may be seen these monuments of the wealth and power something that will represent our country and its fing."

These words foreshadow the policy of imperial magnificence and wild extravagance which men like SHERMAN would like to see adopted by the Republican party. It is to this policy that the Democratic constituents of HENRY S. HARRIS and MILES Ross are asked o pledge themselves. Do the Democrats of New Jersey propose to march under John SHEEMAN'S banner?

Before Congress reassembles there should a ... ong expression of public opinion in favor of reducing the postage on letters from three cents to two. This would be in accordance with precedent in the growth of the postal system, for only a little more than half a cenfour hundred miles was twenty-five cents, and at the shortest distances was not less than six cents. That was the rate as late as 1825. During the successive reductions in postage since that date the postal revenues invariably increased soon after the reductions were made. It is well known that the Post Office Department is now self-sustaining. Good authority estimates that it will show two millions of sur-

plus at the end of the present fiscal year.

It is not desirable that this department should be a money-making one. All its earnings should be expended in giving cheaper postage and greater conveniences to the people. Shall we hold out these prospective millions as a bait for Star route jobbers and other plunderers, or give the benefit of them to the people

What New Yorker who heard the promises with regard to the elevated railroads made before the charters were granted ever expected to see four avenues of the city given up to such unsightly structures? At Chatham square, at Thirty-fourth street, and at Fortysecond street, on the east side, one of these roads is now two stories high, and in a score of places buildings, towers, tanks, coaling stations, and other things rise above the tracks. Who that remembers how artistic and ornamental the roads were to be how little light they were o shut out, and how slightly they would interere with the dwellers along their routes could have foreseen the present clumsy masses of iron and timber, dripping with oil and water. shedding spikes, cinders, and metal dust, and covering everything beneath them with a coat

The rage for turning prisons into sources of revenue by selling convict labor is increasing. When, at the end of September, 1881, the three New York State prisons were found to have carned during the preceding twelve months \$564 over their expenses, this result was claimed to be unprecedented. But since that date there has been a mania for making money out of these institutions. On the 1st of April of the present year Mr. BARER assumed control, and ever since this feature of the nanagement has been remarkable. During the last five months the surplus of the earnings of the three prisons over their cost of maintenance has been \$16,337.10, whereas in the corresponding months of 1881 these earnings were \$5,455.22 only. This shows a trebling of net earnings for this period. In fact the net earnings for August alone, \$5,513.77, were greater than those of the five months of the

preceding year. Is it sound policy to turn these prisons into such sources of profit by competing with honest labor? Who can tell at what cost of comfort or happiness to deserving citizens this underbid-

ding of their industry has been made?

The young women have been making them solves unusually conspicuous this summer. They seem to have determined to give neither the young nor the old men the chance that the poets plead for in their behalf. It was an unheard of thing that six of them did in journeying on foot, without male escorts, through North Carolina, a State that the Republican newspapers would have had us believe not by any means the safest for such a trip. Now it appoars that a Miss COLEMAN of this city has dis tinguished her sex by a daring and successfu journey down the Mount Washington Railroad track on one of those boards that hitherto only the mountain railroad men have used in making the descent. In the field of legitimate

sports, also young women have become con spicuous. Two of them recently entertained thousands by their exhibitions of bicycle riding at Coney Island, and two others are travelling through the fand riding relays o horses in a manner requiring much endurance. It was a very young woman, but a young woman nevertheless, who plunged from a Harlem wharf to save a drowning boy, and afterward, unconscious of the wonder she per-formed, dived in again and brought to shore

Although a comparatively small part of the churchgoing community has been out of town for any length of time this summer, a majority of the preachers who preside over the city congregations have been enjoying long eations. Last Sunday and the Sunday be fore some of them returned, and to-day most the churches will be open. Will the sermon by those who have been resting be distinguished by a gain of power and earnestness Will they be more effective than those of the less favored pastors whose lot has been to continue their ministrations throughout the hot season? The congregations will include very many who have heard no sermons for weeks Will the droppings from the pulpits take a deeper root in their hearts than if they had

a slipper that had floated down the stream

when she made the first plunge.

been hearing them every Sunday?

The warm welcome the English rifle team met on their arrival here and the readiness with which their superior marksmanship at practice is acknowledged by both press and people must give them assurance that the mischievous meddler who scratched the barrel o Capt. Mellish's gun was not prompted by any feeling common to the masses. Such an impulse could only be the outcome of a hopeless ompetition, and that the Americans regard he present one as such is not to be supposed. If they were convinced, however, that they could not win the match, they would yet guard jealously the reputation for fair and even gen erous dealing that has ever been maintained and is so highly prized.

To say of a man of strong propensity to theft that he would steal a red-hot stove can no longer be reckoned an amusingly exaggerated hyperbole. The saying has been made cold and commonplace by PRIPPS, the late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse Among his many other thefts he stole the copper roof off the building. Henceforth it may proper to say of an extraordinary thief tha he is a regular PHIPPS.

THE GOVERNMENT ABSENTEES.

iliogally Drawing their Salaries and Bocking Day Laborers for Half an Hour. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- The annual payments for salaries in the civil service of the country, in round numbers, is \$30,000,000. The systematic absenteeism of one month is equal \$2,500,000. This is not the whole, for the gross sum paid for expenses of pretended tours of duty like French's Boston trip should be added. Of itself this is large, and comes out of the contingent fund.

This two and a half millions is taken out of the Treasury without the pretence of authority. It would be just as honest to distribute the two and a half millions among employees by giving to each a month's salary. It uld be as right to steal one-twelfth of the thirty millions in one way as in another. The latter might prove the better way, as it would tend to protect the contingent fund by stopping pleasure taking at public expense.

The policy of paying a full salary for elevenwelfths of a year's work may be advocate by some on the ground that a holiday is a beneficent feature of the labor system. If this nessent feature of the labor system. If this is to be done, it should be according to and not in violation of law. Let it,be plainly put into the contract—a year's -pay for eleven months' work. Then there would be neither dishonesty nor disguise about the two and a half millions paid out without the slightest warrant in law. Every day laborer in Government service should have the benefit of it. The hardest worked and poorest paid day laborer is decked whenever he is away half an hour. The idea of giving such men a month's leave, or a day even, with pay, has never been advanced.

To the two and a half millions should be added the unknown quantity representing what is paid out annually for junketing, under

To the two and a half millions should be added the unknown quantity representing what is paid out annually for junketing under the pretence of inspection, or for pleasure parties under various guises. Herein is the demoralization which is most threatening. It is the profligacy which, while growing year by year, is the boldest in its methods.

It was only a few weeks ago that the Financial Secretary himself made the trip from New York harbor to Washington in a revenue cutter over which he had control, at an expense of between one and two thousand dollars. Impeachment would have followed such action years ago.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S TRIP.

Visiting Secor Robeson, Dining at Ports mouth, and then Sailing for Har Harbor. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 9 .- The Despatch arrived in the lower harbor at 9% last night, after a tempestuous voyage from Marblenead. The President, with Secretary Chandler, went to the Wentworth House. New Castle, in Commandant Wells's steam cutter this morning, and took breakfast. The breakfast party comprised, besides the President, Secretary Chandler, Commodore Earl English, Chief Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, Private Secretary Fred. Phillips, Senator Rollins, John L. Davenport, and A. G. Kellogg. After breakfast

Davenport, and A. G. Kellogg. After breakfast the President and party drove to Rye Beach to visit Secor Robeson at Little Boar's Head, and returned to Portsmouth at 12's P. M. At the Rockingham House the President was received by the city Government and the Citizens' Committee.

Mayor Treat tendered the hospitalities of the city in a brief speech, to which the President responded cordially. A great many persons then crowded into the room, and were severally introduced. The President addressed the multitude from the hotel steps, thanking them for the warm reception, and regretting the briefness of his stay. The Hon. Frank Jones then entertained the President, Secretary Chandler, Senator Rollins, the Commodore and staff, the city officials, and other noted guests at a substantial lunch in the large dining hall.

The Presidential party, immediately after lunch, went to the navy yard landing and thence down the river in Commodore Wells's steam cutter to the Despatch, and sailed for Bar Harbor.

The Tallapoosa, with Secretary Chandler, accompanied the Despitch, to meet the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, and will return with the same, and attend the review in the harbor on Monday.

The Tallapoosa and Despatch passed out of sight from New Castie at 2:50 P. M.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The perambulating Tariff Commission has already eaten its head off. It has done it several times, in fact. There was no limit put to expenses in the law. The United States Treasurer has to pay them. Money is spent as though there was never to be another chance. No ten men in the Government begin to be so expensive as those comment begin to be so expensive as those composing the Commission. None render less service for the money spent. Of all the inspecting tours and junketings this is the greatest and worst. The cost of the connern on its travels is not much, if any, below \$20,000 a month, And for no earthly use.

At the latest accounts the Commissioners had not forwarded a cent to Hubbell, although he has been after them for the 2 per cent, assessment. A draft on the Treasury for a gross sum, taking care that it was not too small, would not be any more unreasonable than other things reported concerning the tariff circus. things reported concerning the tariff circus.

A Nomination Withdrawn.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. When the Enquirer nominated Mr. Charles A. Dana to be Governor of New York we hardly dared hope that he would accept. Mr. Dana gracefully declines, and informs us that he "holds already an office that is not compatible with being Governor of New York—the office f editor of Tax Sux. The latter post is infinitely more powerful, more attractive in its independence, useful-ness, and the constant pleasure and satisfaction of its exercise. It would be the wildest folly to resign it for an inferior function. We make Governors here." We agree with all Mr. Dana says, and rejuctantly withdraw

An Abie Editor in Maine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is a caper down here that takes editorials from Tin Son, and after a lapse of three or four days prints them with a ew alterations, and passes them off as original, and the people here think the editor of the paper in question one of the ablest writers of the day. District O'Cornell BARGOR, SOPL &

THE PROSPECT IN CONNECTICUE.

nother River and Harber Congr Heading for Salt River. HARTPORD, Sept. 9 .- As the representative I the First Connecticut District in Congress, John R. Buck now rattles around in the seat which has been filled by such men as Gen. Jo Hawley, ex-Gov. Richard D. Hubbard, and the late Henry C. Deming. The voters of the district were never impressed with the idea that Buck was a statesman, but it was not until they found him enlisted in the River and Harbor grab and supporting Robeson's Monitor steal, under cover of the Naval Appropriation

bill, that they realized what an intellectual and

Buck is now serving his first term, and it

promises to be his last. There is a strong feeling against his renomination, but it lacks

courageous leadership, and will probably be

stifled in the Republican Convention. It is

moral drop it was from Gen. Hawley to him.

promises to be his last. There is a strong feeling against his renomination, but it lacks courageous leadership, and will probably be stifled in the Republican Convention. It is sure, however, to be heard from at the polls, and promises to result in his defeat unless the Democrats blunder in their selection of a candidate. This they are not likely to do. The name most frequently heard in connection with the Democratic pomination is that of ex-Senator William W. Eaton. He will undoubtedly be the unanimous choice of the Democratic Convention, unless he should meantime be appropriated as a candidate for Governor. The ex-Senator is a favorite with the Democracy in all sections of the State, but enjoys an exceptional popularity in his own county of Hartford and in Tolland, which was formerly his home, and is comprised in the First Congressional District. His popularity is due largely to the implicit confidence which the people of the district without respect to party, repose in his sincerity and integrity. Before his election to the Senate he served repeatedly in both branches of the Legislature, and was twice Speaker of the House. He was known as a consistent opponent of extrawagant appropriations and jobbery in all forms. His single-handed opposition in the Senate to the Electoral Commission scheme by which Gov. Tilden was defrauded of the Presidency greatly enhanced his popularity. To say that he could poll at least 500 more votes than any other candidate the Democratic could name in this district is not an extravagant estimate. The Hartford Times, which is supposed to be in a position to speak authoritatively, asserts that Mr. Eaton would prefer a sent in the House to the Governorship.

In the event of his nomination for Governor, the Democraty will still have an excellent list of candidates from which to make a selection. In this may be included ex-Congressman Landers of New Britain, ex-Mayors Summer and Chapman. State Autorney Hammersley, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sill, all of Hartford and ex-Comprision of the Bourd

THE UNION COLLEGE TROUBLE

Some Doubt as to Whether President Potter will Resign as Requested.

TROY, Sept. 9.-Esek Cowen of this city, President Potter's legal representative in the recent trial at Union College, was asked to-day if the President would accede to the request for his resignation. "I don't believe he will do anything of the kind," was the reply. "Why was he not asked to resign before the presen tation of these charges, which have been unani mously dismissed? I do not see why he should resign because 9 out of 24 trustees ask it. It

mously dismissed? I do not see why he should resign because 9 out of 24 trustees ask it. If he refuse to resign, it will need 13 trustees to compel him, and it is just as likely the number would be less than 9. Another time some of them may change their minds. The State officers who are ex-officio imembers of the Board have not heard any arguments in the case, and knowing the charges have been dismissed, they may form an opinion favorable to the President when they examine the proceedings and may take such a positron as Good Cornell seemed too compy yesterday. Of course, the faculty can make it unpleasant for the Prosident if he remains; but, then, there are two sides to that.

Some of the trustees who voted yesterday on the resolution requesting President Fotter to resign were interviewed to-day. The Hong La Mott W. Rhodes voted for, and the Hong Joseph W. Fuller. Dr. Potter's father-in-law, against the resolutions. Mr. Rhodes expressed regret at the condition of affairs at the better step to take. The final trustees and would suffer in others if he remained at its head. Of the two horns of the dismma he believed it would be better that Dr. Potter was a poor financier, and while he had collected many thousands of dollars for the benefit of the college, he had so maraged the tunds in providing scholarships that the institution was running behind from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. Of the 200 students only 47 paid for their tuition. Mr. Rhodes did not believe that Dr. Potter would tender his resignation as requested. There are 24 members of the Board, and a majority can out the President. He thought the 13 votes required would be reached not later than the Janary meeting.

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sult would be reached not later than the January meeting.

Mr. Fuller said that he did not think that Dr. Potter would tender his resignation. If Gov. Hoffman's vote had been recorded, he it should have been, and if the trustees had not taiked so long and driven Gov. Cornell away, the resolution requesting Dr. Potter to resign would have been voted down. He did not consider it possible to obtain the thirteen votes necessary to remove Dr. Potter. The latter had about 4400,000 in trust funds, and the becopie who donated it would insist that Dr. Potter should remain to look after the money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you

please inform me whether the English Government re-fused to allow the British team to wear their uniforms in this country during their stay here, and especially on the day of their competition with our team? New York, Sept. 9. They are volunteers, and wear the uniforms

of the various organizations to which they be-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is with pleasure that I can inform the voters of the Third Con-gress District that the Hon. William A. Coursen has conented to become a candidate for Congress. His retirement from public life many years ago was regretted by his numerous friends in Elizabeth, but they are now happy that this numeb respected and honored elizien has consented to be a candidate for Regressitative of a much abused district, in order to federan its character by his honorable and sterling record. Mr toursen is a man of probaty and shiftly of high moral character, and it regressitative honorsty. His standing as a lawyer is high, and in his daily waits through life he is hooked upon by his townsmen as a man who will serve them with honor and distinction at Washington. Ar Coursen is a large property owner in our city, and a heavy tax payer as well. It only remains for thion tourly to cast her sould Se votes for him on Tuesday next to scure his normalion in the Convention.

Elizabeth, Sept. 9. ment from public life many years ago was regretted by

Wants to Bury John Kelly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that ohn Kelly has threatened that in case the delegation which Tammany sends to the Democratic Convention is The opportunity for the Democratic Concention released he will repeat his two previous performances. The opportunity for the Democrats of this State has arrived. Let their rid themselves of this encumbrance. With a they the laded by such them as Fred A Conkling. Reswell P. Flower, or Ernstus Corming, they can sweep the State and bury John Kelly and his followers forever.

A YOUNG DEMOCRAT.

An Inquiry, and an Answer from Prof. Edison To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How is it that Mr. Edison employs only German engineers in East Newark?

MR. EDISON'S REPLY. We hired twenty Germans from Castle Garden to en-

courage emigration and help build up the country.

Cramps, colic, choiers morbus sour stomach, diar rhosa and dysentery, are speedily cured by br. Javne's carminative Balsam. It removes all sorieses of the howels quiets the stomach and restores its natural section. As a family remedy for disorders of the bowels soften prevalent among children and adults in the same mer months, it is especially recommended being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

-Joseph Cook was badly bruised while on his voyage to Sydney by tumbling down an open hatch way in the vessel. He was confined to his bed for a week or more, but by careful surgical treatment has

-The Christian Advocate says that a care ful examination of the published topics of sermons of a popular dergyman showed entire omission of the subject of "Salvation." The inference is that the good brother preached on almost everything else, but left this our.

-The Pastors' Association of New York city, including the Reformed and Congregational as well as the Presbyterian pastors of the Presbytery of New York and Westchester, resumes its Monday neon gatherings at the parlors of the Fourth Avenue Church of

-The New Year's Day of Israel is next Thursday, the beginning of the year 5843. "As the New Year approaches with its selemn thoughts and ceremonials," says the *Jewish Messenger*, "our preachers have a remarkable text in the persecution that singlet our 5042 as a black year in our history."

-In France the Salvation Army has expanded into a Salvation fleet. A cutter taking the name of "The Sallors' Bethel" has sailed down the Seine from Honfieur to Rouen. It is manned by three clergymen and a pilot, who is said to be a converted seaman. The cargo , made up of tracts and Bibles in French. As the crew are musical, they give sacred concerts at the points -An eminent Brooklyn clergyman, who

has returned from a very long vacation, told his people last Friday night in prayer meeting that he became weary of his holiday, and had been patiently waiting for it to come to an end, that he might return to the scene of his accustomed labors. The question which naturally arose in the minds of those present at the prayer mea-ting was why he did not come home as soon as he began to feel that way.

-City ministers are all getting back to their neglected flocks. Forty announcements of services to-day at which regular pastors will officiate appear in subjects as "Vacation Lessons," "Returning Home, and "Preparing for the Harvest" abound. One preache announces "Israel's Restoration" as his theme. Whether it applies to the return of New Yorkers to their own or not is not explained.

-The old African Baptist church in Richmond, Va., has dedicated its new \$50,000 house of worship, the financial management of which has been exceedingly creditable. Thus far about \$24,000 has been paid on it, most of which has come from the weekly con-tributions of the colored members. Some of them are very poor. Their success in raising \$24,000 shows what can be done by a large number of faithful persons, each one of whom regularly contributes a little.

The Presbyterian church at Dayton,

N. J., has been making a desperate struggle to pay off an old debt of \$3,000. The people, although poor, contributed liberally. The pastor, who is also poor, gave \$500, and, by the united effort of all, the debt was paid. church building now needs repair. The steeple is in-secure, the plaster is tumbling down, and the paint is nearly worn off. Notwithstanding the dilapidated con-dition of the building, twenty nine new converts are said to have been received during the year. Consider-ing the fact that the average number of converts received by the Presbyterian churches in the year is about five, and that some of the costly and magnificent churches have received hardly any it seems as if the outwardly shabby state of the Dayton church had my istered to its spiritual growth.

-Dr. Barnardo is one of the most active and successful city missionaries in London His mission is to the most degraded, and he depends on voluntary con tributions for the means with which to carry it on. Re-cently he was in a tight place for lack of funds. A lady who was an entire stranger to him called to make some inquiries about the mission. She expressed herself so well satisfied with what the learned about it that she asked Dr. Barnardo to accept of a \$1,000 Bank of Eng-land note. This he gratefully consented to do. Before he had recovered from the astonishment consequent on the unexpected gift she asked him if he would acces as in the first instance. As she was going away she quietly slipped another into his hand, making altogether £3,000, or about £15,000 in our money. The lady declined to give her name, but seemed to take pleasure in doing good for the love of it, and not for the sake of having he

beneficence advertised in the papers.

—A great many sermons will to-day be preached on the importance of active work in the churches. When a city clergyman has been off in the country doing nothing for eight or ten weeks, during which time his church has been closed, and his people have been spending their Sundays in Coney Island or clsewhere, his first thought on returning is the accessiy of immediate labor for the benefit of the ungodiv He says that the church has need of revival, and that every Christian's duty is to "work while the day lasts for the night cometh wherein no man can work." Thei he maps out the district in which the church is situated and appoints committees for each section to visit the people who do not come to church. About the first November the committees meet together over some ope-ters and ice cream, and report progress. This is it

tecture, and trimmings as means of making the Gosp pleasant to the more favored dwellers in up town masions of brown stone. There was recently a movemen to sell the Macdongal street property for a milk depbut although it was advocated by one or two neighboring Baptist ministers, it failed. The site is a read one for a church. The Laight streetchurch, which is old convenient new house of worship on the Macdon's street lots. It is understood that there will be no waste about the new sanctuary. It is to be a gradeful and comfortable structure good enough for millionaires but not so stylish as to frighten away the humblest or place

est of the residents in the neighborhood -The new Methodist church on Madison avenue is progressing rapidly to completion. The flat's will be ready for use bufore Christmas and be flat building will be finished next spring. The Meth-brethren who have this enterprise in hard are earnest and wealthy. Thus far they have raised about \$150,000. The whole cost of the building will be \$220. as needed. It is the intention to have the charcated without a dollar of indebtedness on it. The will allow of a better pastoral salary than would be bessiled if several thousand dollars annually had to be paid as for interest on mortgages. It will also space the constitute disgrace of having to be helped out of financial abbrarassment by Debt Raiser Kimball or some 1 the fix termity of mortgage killers. It is understood that the first paster of the new church is to be the fact of H 10 fatty, D. D., who is now at the Arch Street Char-Philadelphia | Dr. Tiffany short term of manufactor of vice in this city was in St. Paul's Church on Footbless nue. Many of the St. Paul's people who have moved town will become members of the new store build store the ministrations of their old spaster, to with matter and deeply attached.

- The subject of to-day's international Sepday school lesson is not a very chearful one (4.72) study of it will prove interesting to the cars in back and the thoughtful scholar. It is "claiming a specific control of the cars in the control of the cars in the cars i and is written in Mark 8111, 1-20. The words amount the last discourse delivered by Jesus in the Asialis As He took His final departure from the place, its discusses impressed with the grandous and massive building, said. Moster see what mathem of a what buildings are here. This aid desire to a utter destruction of the tetralic and of this a lem. He forefield the terrible disasters w come in connection with these excite and disciples and housers to be on their guard It was not that the coming cannot be vented, but that people might be pre-There were to be many signs of the bles. False Christs should appear would occur. Family dissensions were cutions were to beset the disciples. at they should be "bated of all met-Jerusalem and of the temple did notice the year 70, not forty years after the less The Roman army under Titue did has